

Stratigraphic and Geoacoustic Characterization of the Outer New Jersey Shelf

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LONG-TERM GOALS

As a participant of the ONR Shallow Water Acoustics experiment conducted on the outer New Jersey shelf during the summer of 2006 (SWA06), the long term goal of this project is to understand the interaction of acoustic energy, at both medium and low frequencies, with the seabed.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this work are to (1) incorporate existing geological, geophysical and geoacoustic data into a seabed properties model applicable to the SWA06 experiment region, and (2) geologically interpret additional chirp seismic data that were collected as part of SWA06 (Altan Turgut, PI), and incorporate into existing interpretation based on analysis of prior data (primarily from the ONR Geoclutter program).

Expected products include:

- (1) A structural/stratigraphic model of the subbottom, along primary acoustic propagation pathways of the SWA06 experiment and regionally with existing and newly collected chirp seismic data.
- (2) A geologic interpretation of the regional stratigraphy based on both new and existing chirp seismic data and available ground truth information. This interpretation will focus on the outer shelf wedge that forms the seafloor substrate over most of the SW06 experiment region.
- (3) A geoacoustic rendering of the structural model based on predictive relationships between such properties and the stratigraphic/geologic interpretation. Available physical property measurements will be used to constrain such relationships.

APPROACH

Seafloor and subseafloor data readily accessible to the PI (Figure 1) are listed below:

- (1) Swath bathymetry and backscatter data were collected in 1996 as part of the STRATAFORM program (Goff et al., 1999) and more recently as an add-on to the Geoclutter program. The backscatter data derived from 95 kHz acoustic frequency. Ground truth data demonstrate that, in this region, these

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data are primarily responsive to the coarse content at the seabed (Goff et al., 2004). Combined analysis with chirp data has also revealed how the seabed morphology can be used to infer the locations of significant seabed erosion (Goff et al., 2005).

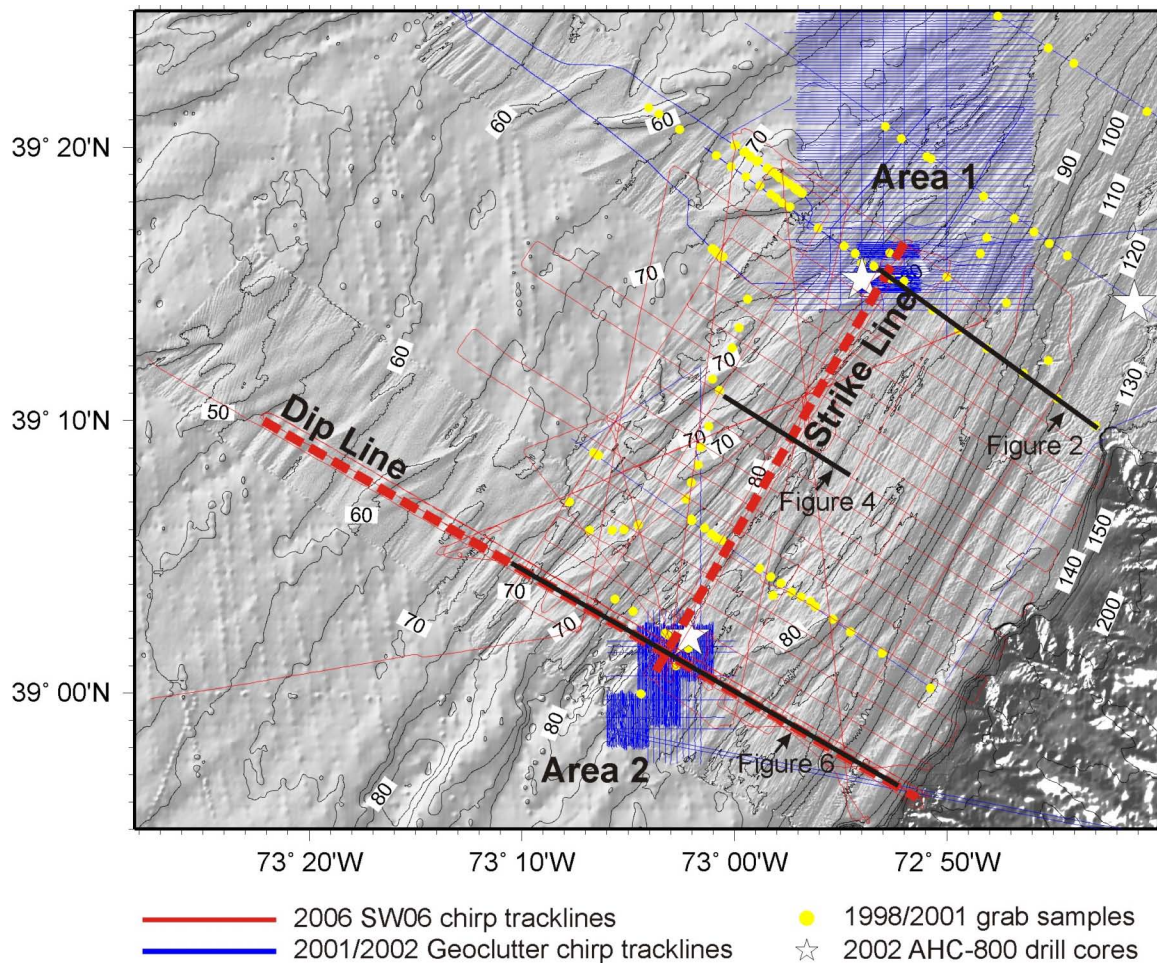


Figure 1. Location of important seabed data and samples prior to 2007, superimposed on bathymetric map of the NJ outer shelf.

(2) Chirp seismic reflection data were collected in 2001 and 2002 for the Geoclutter program (Nordfjord et al., 2004; Gulick et al., 2005). These data have been interpreted structurally (Figure 2). Furthermore, along main dip transects of the 2001 data set, Dr. S. Schock (FAU) has derived seafloor impedance values for 1-4 kHz data (Goff et al., 2004).

(3) Grab samples were collected as part of both a JOI site survey augmentation grant (Goff et al., 2000) and the Geoclutter program (Goff et al., 2004). These samples have been analyzed for grain size distribution.

(4) At the locations of the 2001 grab samples, measurements of in situ velocity at 65 kHz were collected by colleagues at the University of New Hampshire. These values were shown to be

correlatable to the mean grain size determined from the grab samples and to the seafloor impedance values derived from the chirp data (Goff et al., 2004).

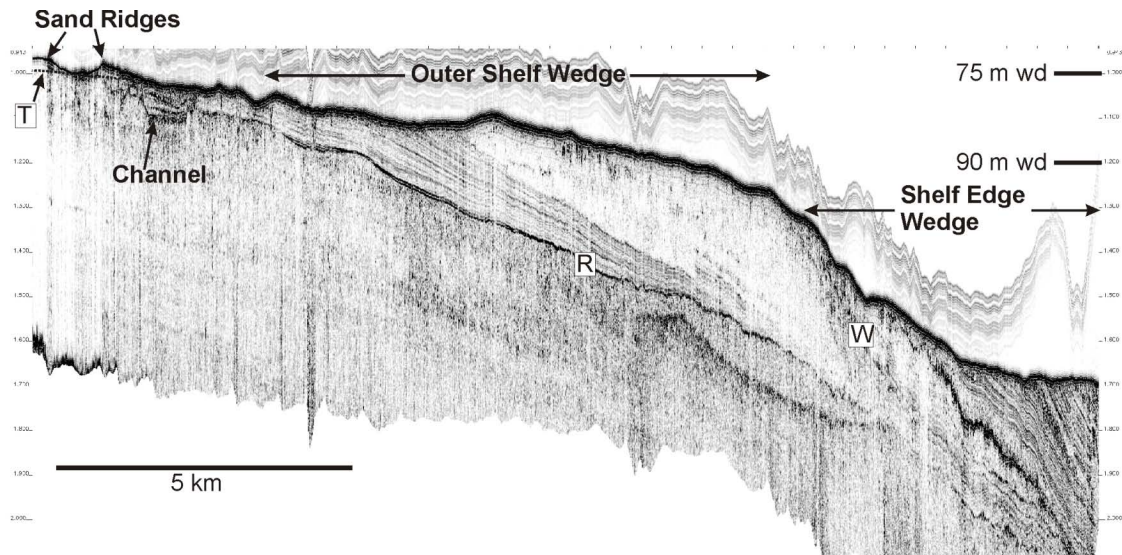


Figure 2. CHIRP seismic dip profile, from the 2001 Geoclutter chirp survey, crossing the New Jersey outer shelf through Area 1, illustrating primary stratigraphic components underlying the SW06 experiment region. See Figure 1 for location.

(5) Three long cores were collected in 2002 using the AHC-800 drilling system. These cores are located within the chirp seismic data. They were analyzed for geologic structure and logged for the geoacoustic properties of velocity, density (Figure 3; Nordfjord et al., 2006).

(6) Additional cores were collected this past summer on the New Jersey outer shelf under a separately-funded ONR grant (see Goff CG progress report). These cores were located within the context of the Geoclutter and SW06 chirp surveys, and logged for velocity and density. Work over the next two years will focus on geologic characterization of the sediments sampled within these cores.

Additional important data sets that may be helpful and would likely be accessible to the PI include:

(1) Huntec boomer seismic data and vibracore results from the 1993 UTIG effort sponsored by ONR (e.g., Buck et al., 1999; Duncan et al., 2000). Utilizing these data will require document and record retrieval and reformatting of older digital seismic records.

(2) Chirp seismic data and vibracore results from the 2001 NRL site characterization as part of the SWAT experiment.

(3) Geoacoustic inversion results conducted by Charles Holland (ARL Penn State) at various locations within both Areas 1 and 2 (Kraft et al., 2006).

The primary objective of this work is to develop a structural model of the seabed and subsurface along the SWA06 propagation pathways, and to populate that model with measured and predicted

geoacoustic properties. The structural model will be based upon the interpreted seismic horizons derived both from the 2001/2002 Geoclutter and 2006 SW06 chirp data. Most of the 2001/2002 Geoclutter chirp data have been interpreted by UTIG colleagues, and exist, along with seismic data, within Geoframe (a commercial seismic interpretation software package) data bases that reside at UTIG. The 2006 chirp data have been processed and also loaded into the same Geoframe project, and will be interpreted in the same context.

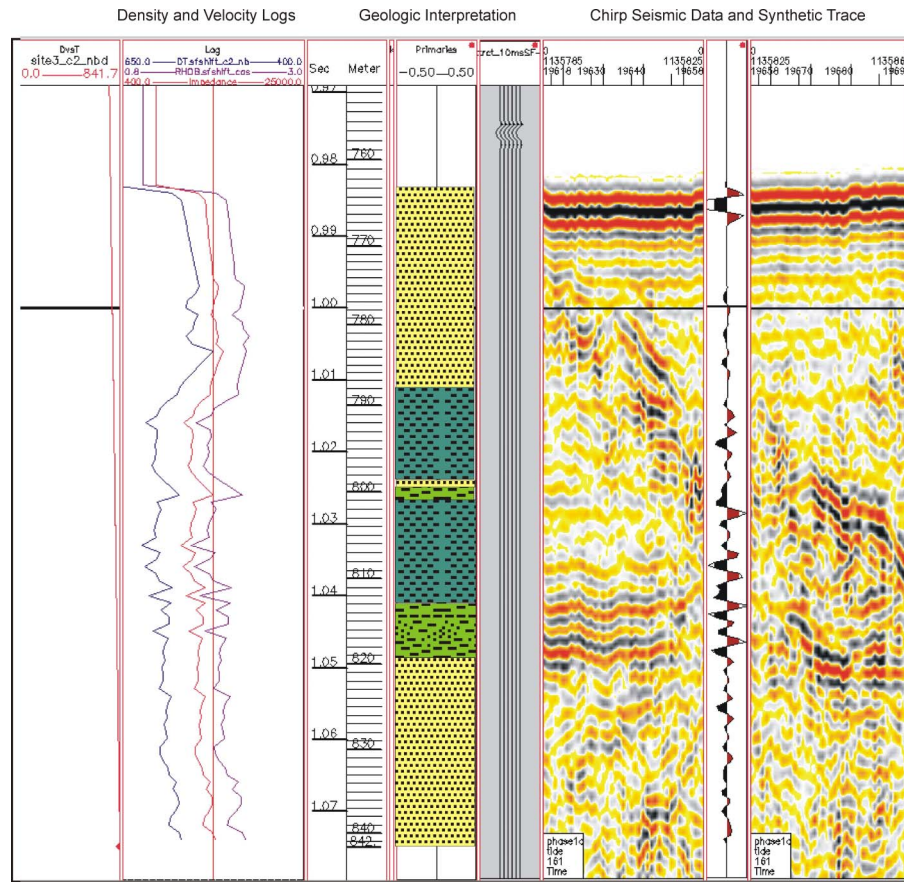


Figure 3. Analysis of Core 3, in Area 1, including density and velocity logs, geologic interpretation (yellow – sand; green = interlaminated mud and sand; aqua = mud), and comparison of synthetic seismic trace, derived from log, with actual chirp data.

The new chirp data should provide an important geologic product: a structural connection between Areas 1 and 2. Although proximal, the two areas differ in their stratigraphic architecture in a number of important ways. In particular, Area 2 exhibits a thick (nearly 20 m) laminated sequence between the regional “R” reflector and the base of the Holocene sand sheet (or “T” reflector), dipping seaward as part of the “outer shelf wedge” (Figure 2). In Area 1, however, although it is at the same water depth, the sediments between “R” and “T” are much thinner (~5 m at most), flat lying and not well-laminated. Gulick et al. (2005) interpret the latter sediments as an older unit than the outer shelf wedge. The transition between these two units represents a critical structural boundary, and a centerpiece of an hypothesis forwarded by Gulick et al. (2005) for the deposition of Pleistocene sediments as a prograding wedge deposited during the lowering of sea level. From the acoustics standpoint, this

hypothesis would have important implications for predicting outer shelf sediment properties in many parts of the world (Kraft et al., 2006). The additional chirp data contribute significantly to illuminating this structural transition, and thereby provide additional constraints by which to test the Gulick et al. (2005) hypothesis.

Populating any structural model with geacoustic properties will pose a significant challenge, given the constraints on collecting new ground truth data for the SWA06 project. Physical property measurements, of course, will be used as much as possible. These include: *in situ* measurements at the seabed, core logs, geacoustic inversion (Holland experiments), and impedance values estimated from chirp seismic data. However, available measurements are limited, particularly along the planned dip and strike lines for the SWA06 experiment (heavy dashed lines in Figure 1), and also particularly at depth below the seafloor. Some form of prediction will be required. The expectation here is that the geologic interpretation of the stratigraphic structure will guide the prediction. Guided by available ground truth and inference from chirp seismic, the PI will, in close collaboration with Dr. Turgut, seek to formulate geacoustic model for the primary geologic units that takes into account spatial variability (both laterally and with depth) as well as mean properties. This model will then form the basis for filling the structural model with geacoustic properties.

WORK COMPLETED

Turgut and Goff successfully completed the SW06 chirp survey in July of 2006. The survey utilized the NRL-owned Edgetech 1-16 kHz chirp system during a 9-day cruise aboard the *R/V Sharp*. Completed survey lines are displayed in Figure 1, along with locations of the primary acoustic deployment. Two priorities were identified for the planned track lines: (1) along primary acoustic propagation pathways for SW06 experiment (phase 1), and (2) a regional grid survey (phase 2) to enable the SW06 region to be placed within the geologic and stratigraphic context of our understanding of Areas 1 and 2. Despite some technical difficulties with the main tow cable in the beginning of the survey, we successfully surveyed all the phase 1 track lines and all but three of the phase 2 lines.

Chirp data are presently being stratigraphically interpreted by Goff and a student of the University of Texas who is working on this project for his thesis. Major structural horizons have been completed, and work is progressing on characterizing internal stratigraphy of the outer shelf wedge (see results below).

RESULTS

An example of our interpretation results is presented in Figure 4. The “R” reflector is displayed here on a dip line that crosses the main strike line of the SW06 experiment (Figure 1). In this example, “R” transitions from the seaward-dipping base of the outer shelf wedge to a more flat-lying reflector subparallel to the seafloor. Within the outer shelf wedge, we are tracing numerous internal reflectors. These will help us to interpret the geologic history of the wedge, including sediment source geometries and relation to sea level variations through time. These horizons will also help us to extrapolate geacoustic properties, measured at a number of discrete locations as described above, throughout the subseafloor volume.

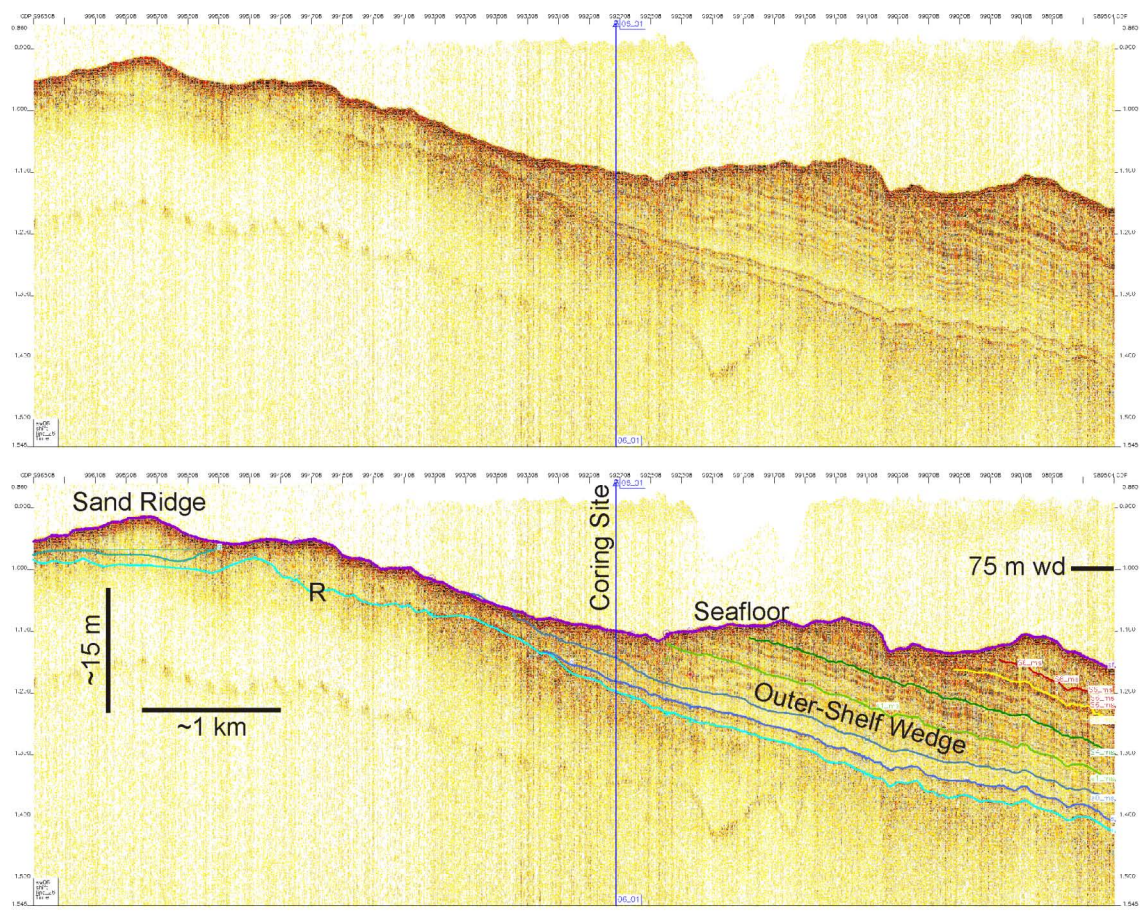


Figure 4. Uninterpreted (top) and interpreted (bottom) chirp seismic section from the 2006 SW06 seismic survey. See Figure 1 for location.

A structural map of the “R” horizon is shown in Figure 5. This map provides unprecedented structural detail of this extremely important but poorly-understood surface. Of particular interest is the dramatic change in structure along-strike (parallel to the shelf). Along the northern dip lines (e.g., Figure 1), “R” exhibits a fairly simple structure, transitioning from flat-lying to seaward-dipping. Here the outer-shelf wedge defines the edge of the continental shelf. In the southern half of the survey, however, a structural high is present seaward, and landward “R” is truncated at the top of a convex upturning (Figure 6). In plan-view (Figure 5), this convex portion of “R” forms an amphitheater-shaped feature that appears to be morphologically complimentary to the structural high seaward of it. This morphology may suggest a possible landslide, although this is an hypothesis that will require further investigation. The outer shelf wedge in this region is thus confined to a U-shaped basin (Figure 6), rather than dipping monotonically toward the shelf edge as it does further north.

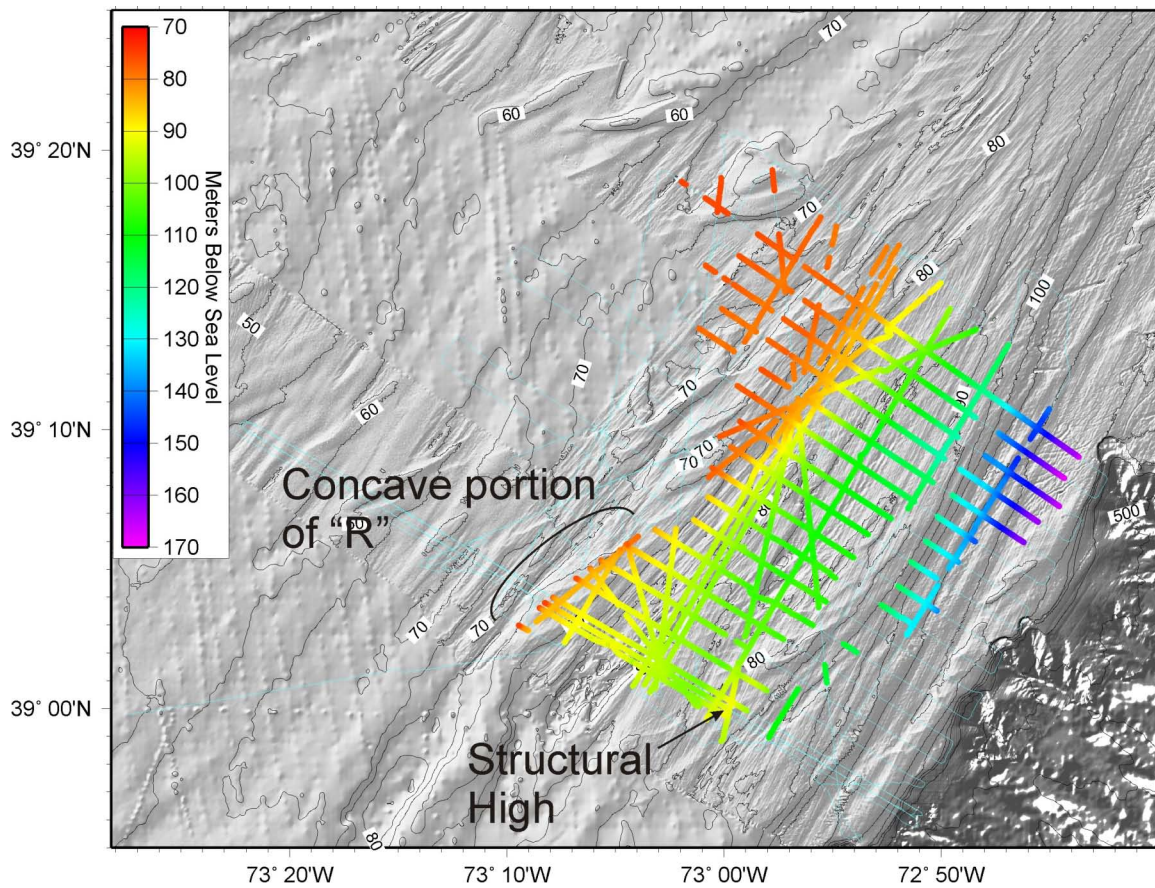


Figure 5. Structural map of the “R” horizon from interpretation of the SW06 chirp data.

IMPACT/APPLICATIONS

The merged bathymetry and backscatter data will be a direct benefit to acoustic and oceanographic modelers working for the SWA06 project.

RELATED PROJECTS

The ONR Geoclutter, STRATAFORM and Uncertainty in the Natural Environment projects have provide significant data and modeling inputs for this project.

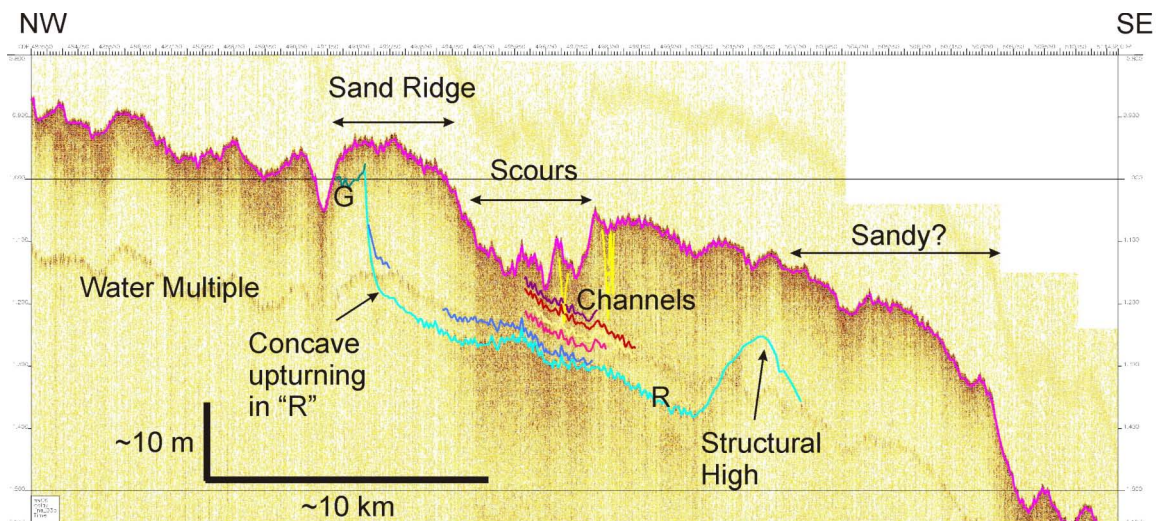


Figure 6. *Interpreted seismic line through the Dip line of the SW06 acoustic experiment. See Figure 1 for location.*

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